\*\*\*\*\*

00-00-00-00

Carpenter calls on the ex-Chancellor at his German home.

READ THE ACCOUNT IN

# TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH.

His Letters from Russia's Famine District come next.

OTHER FEATURES FOR TO-MORROW ARE:

An Island Tragedy. Experience of Judge Remey (off Brazil),

which Mary Anderson loves to recite, Police of Paris. Ida M. Tarbell tells of the organization and efficiency of the force.

Shut in by Disease. Details of the International Organization of Invalids for Mutual Benefit.

Door-Yards Beautified. How Pittsburgers are cultivating shrubs

and flowers to adorn their hom Colossal Trusts.

Mammoth fortunes tied up in New York and how they are managed. In Covent Garden. An American woman's pen picture

the early-morning scenes in London's Advice to Writers. Howard Fielding jumps onto W. D.

Howelis in humorous and sarcastic style. In the Black Belt. A Western girl's visit to the negro headquarters in Alabama, with sketches.

Women of Homestend. As Mary Temple Bayard saw them during the trouble.

# THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Leading Sporting Paper, with department for amateurs.

Read To-Morrow's Dispatch.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 47, No. 156 -Entered at Pittsburg Postoffic

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

TEEN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78.
BUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where condies of THE DISPATOR can always be found,
ogs, invertisers appreciate the consenience,
or advertisers and riends of THE DISPATOR,
ie in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's 1 Inson Square, Sen Jock, and II Am de Papere Farts. France, where unyone who has been disay possed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISTATCH

DETA FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. AU T DESPATCH, One Year Pally Desparce, Per Quarter. 260
Pally Disparce, One Month. 70
Pally Disparce, including Sunday, I year. 10 00
Daily Disparcei, including Sunday, 3 m\*tha, 2 50 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th., 90 SENDAN DISPATCH, One Year 150
WHIRKY DISPATCH, One Year 157
The BAILY DISPATCH & delivered by carriers at 150 cm per week, or, including Sanday Edition, at

PITT-BURG. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES

THE DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.

It is not surprising that the Homestead troubles should be made a matter of consideration by Congress. The industrial interests of the country, the social problems connected with them, the preservation of the peace, and the promotion in any way of the welfare of the masses of the people, are all within this province of legislation and wise government. But in considering what good is to arise from Congressional or any other investigation it is of immense importance to note the spirit in which the subject is approached. No higher duty can present itself to the men who make the laws and shape the

ends of government than that of rendering any service to the interests of the whole people that their individual intelligence or study of economic questions enables them to afford. But the converse is not less true, that no meaner use can be made of such unfortunate occurrences as that at Homestead than to seek to turn them to partisan advantage without first inquiring whether political partisanship is in any degree a material factor in producing them.

Even men who are animated by the higher purpose of striving solely for such solution of industrial problems as will be beneficial to the public, without regard to the fortunes of political parties, may err in their judgment or have impracticable ideas, and still from those who differ from them they will get a full hearing and credit for a right spirit in their expression, Not so those who, without remedies to suggest or reason for their utterances, seek first and chiefly to use deplorable occurrences as partisan capital. The difference was well illustrated in the tone and terms of the respective speeches of Senators Palmer and Voorhees, both Democrats, on the Homestead affair, reported n yesterday's DISPATCH. Senator Palmer xpressed views commendatory of radical innevations upon the rights of property and its management as defined and sustained by existing laws. His ideas differ widely from those commonly accepted, and there would be the gravest doubt in many minds as to their practicability. But Senator Palmer's sincerity was unquestioned. He had at least in his own things which offended his sense of justice. Senator Voorhees, on the other hand, simply saw in the Homestead affair a chance protection. He never once ventured a by the imagination was, that the connecsuggestion as to how the Democrats or ree trade could prevent such conflicts er wages and trades organizations.

ere in his protests and criticisms.

Voorhees' attitude exactly. It describes a good deal of the recent utterances that have been heard in denunciation of Republicanism and protection from Democratic quarters. The truth is patent to any fair-minded person that if deplorable conflicts between labor and capital are to be prevented by any new plan of legislation or rearrangement of rights, the inspiration must spring from minds which have a higher motive than the mere winning of the public offices. Neither

the Republican nor Democratic organis to-day so constituted ization as to guarantee a prevention of these disputes. Nor would the platform of either, if carried out, give immunity from conflicts upon the issue of wages and the rival claims of employers and trade organizations. Under the greatest prosperity that protection could bring -and much more likely under the depression and disturbance which free trade would bring-alike whether a Democratic or a Republican administration were in power-these antagonisms and unfortunate ruptures are liable to occur until some specific legislation is found to cure them, or, better yet, the sense of justice and kindly and generous consideration, one for another, takes a deeper root in

men's hearts.

Workingmen know this full well. They will not be influenced as much as supposed by the hasty cry of the demagogues and political partisans who wildly charge the fierce struggle between labor and capital at Homestead to the McKinley bill and the protection policy. In endeavoring to maintain the American market for American labor and American products, as against foreign labor and foreign products, American labor and American capital are and constantly have been in the same boat. If there is a dispute between the occupants-if capital crowds unduly, or acts ungenerously or unwisely, or if labor on its part makes a mistake in estimating conditions-it is a matter to be rectified by the return of a better spirit and the sharp expression of public sentiment against selfishness on the onehand or obstinacy on the other. But so long as there is a chance of getting to an agreement neither side will want to scuttle the boat. And, to put it in brief, that is just what the abolition of a protective tariff would mean.

THE HOMESTEAD SITUATION. Yesterday was marked by quiet at Homestead and the definite abandonment by Sheriff McCleary of the posse comitatus plan of intervention. The difficulty is by no means ended, but there is some room o hope that in the period of calm consideration which has set in, and in the good offices and counsel of non-combatants, a peaceful and perhaps satisfac-

tory solution may yet arise.

The longer the events of Wednesday are thought over and the causes which led to them, the more unreasonable it seems that some creditable way should not be found out of the ugly situation which has established itself.

The greatest victory that either party could win-the only method in fact by which a dark page could be re-illuminedwould be along the path of mutual con-

It takes a higher quality of courage to coluntarily make concessions after a fight is started than it does to keep on fighting. There is a great truth below this which if well considered might quickly lead to something worthy.

THE PEACH CROP'S PERIL.

It is with sincere sorrow that we are forced to take notice of a renewal of the familiar work of destroying if not wiping out that luscious, but precariously cultivated fruit, the Delaware peach. Next to the strawberry the Delaware peach is the most popular in its appeal to the human palate; yet the attacks upon its production and well-being are so persistent and constant that they have passed into a proverb.

The present assault on the Delaware peach crop, in form of a report that it will not exist, differs from its predecessors in the date of its manifestation. Heretofore we have become accustomed to hear in early spring that the Delaware crops have been irretrievably rained, and in the fullness of the summer to receive Delaware's useions fruit by the carload. Whether the present attack will be more deadly by coming at short range is yet to be learned: but the sad news is sent abroad by railroad authority that not more than a tenth of the usual shipments will be sent from Delaware to gladden the hearts and water

the mouths of the rest of the country. This is gloomy intelligence, but it is omewhat mitigated by the recollection that there are orchards elsewhere than in Delaware. We may still hope for the usual array of that delightful fruit in our markets, even though Delaware is unrepresented in the supply.

# AN ELECTRICAL THEORY.

A singular theory has lately been developed by an Eastern scientific man, which, though nothing more than theoretical as yet, may prove worthy of practical investigation. The student of natural science referred to has not only observed the notable increase in electical storms during the past five years, but has taken the trouble to define the territory of their greatest frequency. He finds that within a quadrilateral roughly fixed by the four points, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and Baltimore, the atmosphere has changed, being humid and subject to violent electric storms. Outside of it there is plenty of cold and plenty of heat, but either condition is of greater duration, and the storms contain less electricity.

From this structure the following theory is produced: Within the territory indicated an immense number of electrical wires have been strung, either uninsulated or imperfectly insulated, which are constantly charging the surrounding air with electricity. From this the conclusion is

suggested as follows: The effect of this electrical charge is twofold. The first is a chemical one. It de-composes molecules of oxygen, thereby increasing the ratio of the other gases, and during the chemical change the air becomes surcharged with moisture. The second effect is dynamical. The power of force in the electricity, though small, is sufficient to disturb the higher potential electrical currents of the air, the result being that the minne is destroyed and a series of electrical discharges precipitated.

A magazine article a year or so ago contained an imaginative sketch of a Western city which pushed the art of doing mind some remedy to offer for the state of | everything by electricity to the point where it attracted the entire electrical force of nature and became the connecting point for the discharges between the to denounce the Republican party and skies and the earth. The result sketched tion being imperfect at this point everything within the circle of electrical influence was burned up. If the scientific "he public are keen enough to discern theory referred to is correct, an approach ifference between a public man who to the same condition produces exactly the opposite result. But the question whether honest suggestion of remedy to the ultimate result of too much artificial one who merely feigns a passion burpose of advander ome or to give it more humidity than it wishes, cance of Stevenson as a headsman. We

secondary object. That describes Mr. must be postponed to the question whether this theory is correct or not. It is likely to be disputed, first, whether

the growth of electrical developments has been so peculiarly prominent in the territory described as to produce this especial effect; second, whether electrical storms have been most frequent and violent in the regions where telegraphs, electrical lights and electrical railways are most abundant. And while these very difficult questions are being worked out there will e a wide liberty of opinion whether after all the utmost production of electricity possible to human power can disturb the balance of the electrical forces of nature much more than the pumping of water for the use of the human race can affect the hydraulic stores of the rivers, lakes and

The theory has the claim upon popular consideration that it indicates as a remedy the burying of all the cumbrous and unsightly overhead electrical wires. That conclusion would establish a strong reason for its investigation, if the interests concerned would not produce the usual irrepressible and irreconcilable conflict of expert evidence.

#### A DRAWN BATTLE.

Without undertaking to exactly foretell the result of the English elections in the counties-which present an element of uncertainty in the pending issue like the proverbial back counties in our own elections -it begins to be clear that the Liberal expectations of a sweeping victory are detined to disappointment. Prior to the elections it was declared by the Liberal authorities that the only question was whether their majority in the House of Commons would be fifty or a hundred. At this stage of the elections the question is whether the Liberal or Conservative Government will gain a precarious control of the House by a majority in either case that can be counted on the fingers.

The first reflection that strikes the American mind in this connection is that the proneness of our own politicians to claim much more than they have good reason to expect finds a parallel on the other side. The idea that sanguine estimates are of value to a party's cause had been supposed to be indigenous to the somewhat nercurial politics of the United States. It was expected that when the solid and mmovable Briton asserted that he would carry the country for Gladstone, he knew whereof he affirmed: and Americans, though conscious that their own politicians' ante-election estimates are to be taken with numerous grains of allowance, took their British cousin's claim as an evidence of what was coming. 'With this demonstration that the English politician is a man of like politics to our own, we will learn to accept future predictions

with much more conservatism. Whether the tactical triumph of a slight majority will be gained by the Liberals or Conservatives is still a matter of doubt. But one thing seems to be well settled, and that is that neither party will have ma jority enough to maintain its policy for any extended duration. If the Liberals have not gained the triumph they looked for, the Conservative majority has been whittled down nearly to the point of disappearance. The hold of either party on ower, from present returns, will be so slight that the result must be either shortlived cabinets or a compromise policy. But the lines have been too bitterly drawn to permit of compromises. It is to be expected, therefore, that after a few attempts to form ministries that can hold a majority, another general election will shortly fol-

The result of such a state of affairs. while disappointing the hope of immediate home rule, is sure to increase the politicthe Home Rulers or the labor element. The Tories have already gone further to catch the labor vote than the Liberals would do: while the latter have cultivated the Irish vote more freely. With a narrow margin in the House of Commons for either side, the importance of these ele-

ments will be much enhanced. On the other hand, the Irish members should not lose sight of the fact that if home rule fails by a narrow margin their own factional disputes must be charged with losing the victory. That lesson should teach them that personal feelings and self-interest must be sunk in all fuiure efforts for advancing the Irish cause.

CORROBORATION IN CRITICISM Recent editorial comments of THE DIS-PATCH on the significance of Stevenson as a candidate and the evaltation of his name by the organs of spoils moves the shining but spoils-losing New York Sun to indulge in a column of dissertation on the subject. In pursuit of its mission to shine for the spoilsmen, our yery readable cotemporary starts out with an apparent antagonism to THE DISPATCH's view; but, as it arrives at the goal of declaring that Stevenson's significance is exactly what THE DISPATCH had asserted, we can charitably overlook the tone of dissonance in consideration of its agreement as to the

The critical, not to say inimical, frame of mind is displayed by the Sun in its comment on our reference to the significance of Vice Presidental nominations in 1864 and the present year. In this the Sun discovers an inconsistency as follows:

Mr. Pendleton, who was one of the greates

friends of civil service reform, and the titular author of the civil service act of 1883, is condemned by our beautiful but bilious Stevenson, one of the greatest foes of civil service reform, is warned off the premises. In the declaration that this presents a paradox of "deadly opposites" we discern a case of intermittent shortness of memory. When Mr. Pendleton ran for Vice President in 1864 he did not represent civil service reform, for the adequate reason that civil service reform was not an issue. In the ardor of its mission to secure a maximum of official plunder for the faithful of Tammany, the esteemed Sun forgets that Mr. Pendleton in 1864 represented the policy of opposing the prosecution of the war to maintain the Union. Not until nearly two decades after that did Mr. Pendleton appear as a leader in the work of removing the offices out of politics. In 1864 his standing as a peace Democrat was so unmistakable that as a candidate for Vice President he gave the

same character to the Democratic ticket and earned its overwhelming defeat. In like manner THE DISPATCH asserted the presence of Adiai Stevenson on the Democratic national ticket has a controlling significance. Further discussion of our esteemed cotemporary's elevation of its nose at our way of making that statement is rendered unnecessary by its own assertion with regard to Stevenson as follows: "But his greatest significance, and his chiefest use and beauty on the Democratic ticket, are that he represents the unchangeable and irrefragable solid old

Democratic doctrine of the spoils." In this, it is clear, the esteemed Sun is in complete unison with THE DISPATCH as regards the fact. As to the opinion, based on the fact, we regretfully note a diverdo not regard that quality as the highest recommendation for a possible President. As to the public view on the subject there may be a similar difference. Since the sole Democratic national victory in thirty years was obtained after the leading Democrat in the Senate had secured the enactment of civil service reform and a Democratic candidate pledged to that was nominated, we fail to see that the people are in favor of having the offices administered for the benefit of a party, instead of for the whole nation.

The final fact that by the Sun's own statement Mr. Stevenson is an exponent of the political practice of repudiating political promises, and turning platform pledges into a jeer, is also crucial. Politicians in plenty have been willing to throw party pledges overboard; but Mr. Stevenson is the first man who has been nominated for Vice President on account of his industry in that practice.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SUPERSTITION. It is painful to observe that the old superstition about a national bank director being disqualified by the Constitution for Presidental elector is cropping out again thus early in the campaign. The esteemed Philadelphia Times indulges in it to the effect of asserting that it would be well for both parties to have their electoral ticket free from all who hold any official position in any corporation chartered under the laws of the general Government.

No man who takes the trouble to give a common sense construction to the clause of the Constitution in question will find any difficulty in perceiving its meaning. The very grouping of the words: "No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector," shows that it refers to persons elected or appointed as part of the United States Government. The Comptroller of the Currency and the national bank examiners are representatives of this class; the officers of the national banks are in an entirely separate class. They neither owe their appointment to the Government nor draw their remuneration from it.

It is true that a loose construction of the words "under the United States" can make them take in a great many things. National bank directors in their business relations are subject to United States legislation. So in one relation or another is every citizen of the country. There would be just as much cogency in holding that the bookkeeper of a distillery, or the receiving clerk of an importing house, 18 disqualified by this position as that national bank directors are.

It is of comparatively slight moment whether national bankers or any other class are selected for the purely perfunctory position of Presidental electors or not. But it is not so important that ordinary judgment shall be used in construing the tolerably clear intention of the Constitution.

Some wiseacre should persuade Wilhelm and Bismarck to submit their differences to arbitration, and cease making a ridiculous spectacle of one another before the world.

SPEAKER CRISP'S renomination for Congress by acclamation will hardly be welcome news for Cleveland. But the Demo cratic chances of success are such bar possibilities that a serious difference of opinion between the Speaker of the House and the Democratic nominee for the Presilency is a matter of little consequen and especially so to a party whose individnals act in opposition to the declarations of its platform.

AT the present rate of progress, that investigation of the Census office may be just about finished when the time arrives for the next numbering of the people.

NATIONAL chairmanships are little southt after this year by men whom either party desires for their campaign leader. And it is significant of the lack of disinter estedness among politicians that so much should be said about the prior claims of private business over the demands for party

IF Platt should be foolish enough to continue his attitude of lukewarmness to the Republican nominee, he will suffer more than will Harrison's cause.

ALL kinds of advertisers are recommend ing all sorts of alleged necessities to the public to add to the comforts of a summer poliday. In view of the amenities of rails a wise preliminary to a trip to the sea-

PITTSBURG'S ball team is still in the middle of it, and made less of a muddle of it yesterday than some times by deteating hiladelphia's players.

THE Citizens' Traction Company has been employing a drum corps for some little time past with sledge hammers for drumsticks, and the new instruments are expected to make music in a day or two.

THE free tin plate bill will meet the same fate as the free silver bill. If it ever reache the President it will be so much harmles waste paper.

An English campaign is a short matter out that advantage to parliamentary leader is more than compensated by the suspens of the piecemeal manner in which the elec ion returns come in

Now that they are suppressing brigand age in Chile, train robberies and lynchings hould disappear from these United States

WHEN the Fish Commission has suc needed in its endeavor to evolve a boneless had, the Agricultural Department will ave to turn its attention to stoneless

STANLEY should be making arrangements o hide his diminished head in another trip THE selection of the men for the Repub

ican National Executive Committee clearly indicates the fact that individual ante-nomi nation differences have been sunk in nos convention solidity.

UNFORTUNATELY it is the rules and no he members of the House that are suspend ed on suspension days.

CHICAGO is well on its way to a suppression of the smoke nulsance, while Pittsorg delays action in the hope of new nat ural gas fields or the successful manufacture of gaseous fuel

ALLEGHENY has cause for heart sickness

in that its hopes for a new postoffice are again deferred. THE ordinance creating rules for the parks contains no provisions which restrict the behavior of visitors further than their

own sense of right and proper behavior

Has the Wrong Buit.

Chicago Mail. Grover Cleveland went fishing on th Fourth of July, as he did one Memorial day when he was President. He will undoubt-edly go fishing on election day when Novemer comes around. But what will he catch!

They Felt His AL. Chicago Mail.] General Stevenson never was in the war, out there are about 40,000 ex-pds that he fa not a fighter.

property, or by supplying the deficiency of it when it is wholly lacking. VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE.

The Sheriff's Call for a Posse

Harrisburg Call.] The action of Sheriff McCleary in calling upon citizens of Pittsburg to arm them selves and help quell the riot at Homestead does not meet with the approval of many fair-minded men. Few citizens would see like voluntarily loading their guns and going off to shoot down upon command a lot of workingmen contending for what they elieved to be right. It must be expecte that the hundreds of workingmen at Hou that the hundreds of workingmen at Home-stead had many sympathizers and as many friends in Pittsburg. The men who were expected to obey the proclamation of the Sheriff must be themselves big, able-bodied men, those capable of fighting and carrying a musket, probably in most cases, working-men themselves, certainly not the capitalist and merchants. How unreasonable then to assume that such men would respond vol-untarily to a proclamation even by the Sheriff of the county.

The Question Now Paramount. hicago News-Record.]

Now that the trouble has been precing tated, the question is how to end it. Wisdo and humanity dictate the withdrawal of the inmediate causes of yesterday's outbreak The tempest should oe permitted to sub-side. When calm has succeeded, the su-preme authority of the State may be in-voked to maintain peace. It is unifortunate that many warm-hearted people look upon the Homestead affair from a purely senti-mental point of view. There is a disposi-tion in many exercite companyable to mental point of view. There is a disposi-tion, in many respects commendable, to side with the poor and the helpless. But the Homestead case must be considered apart from the warmer impulses of the heart. The law is all-powerful and must be respected. Bloodshed is horrible in a na-tion where the people make the law. It is a comfort to reflect that if the law fails to establish justice and equality the law in its remotest detail can be revised and changed. To this end those who dislike the condi-tions at Homestead should assiduously ad-dress themselves. iress themselves.

#### Sufficient to Shock the Nation. Detroit News. 1

The occurrences at Homestead all day yes day were indeed sufficient to shock the na-tion. The shutting down of the Carnegie iron and steel plant as the result of an at tempt to reduce wages, and, failing in that to substitue new men who would work for the wages which the population of Home stead refused to accept; the importation o Pinkerton detectives to take care of the resentment of the striking employes at such an invasion of their county by men not commissioned by the peace officers of the State and having no authority in the premises greater than that which they chose to assume, the battles, the deaths and the final surrender of the invaders, all go to form one of the most startling chapters in the history of labor troubles that has yet come to be written in America. There are sequels and sequels to it. There are morals to be drawn to-day by thoughtful persons, lessons to be learned and put in practice that no such occurrence may take place again. resentment of the striking employes at suc

ndianapolis Journal.] Every consideration of humanity demand that nothing should be spared to prevent s recurrence of this bloody affair, and it is not only to be hoped, but commanded by the proper authorities, that there be no unreasonable interpositions on either side, by man or set of men, that may interfere with an honerable and fair settlement of the question at issue. If the company can afford to pay the scale asked by the men it allord to pay the scale asked by the men it should do so without further narleying. If it cannot, it ought to be able to make its inability plain to its employes and the public. No company should be required to pay more in wages than its products bring in the market, and no company should fail to share its prosperity and good fortune with the men in its employ.

## To Abolish the Pinkertons,

Chicago Tribune:] In Illinois and some other States Pinker onianism has been abolished by the Republican party by law. Pinkerton officers may to as detectives to help run down criminals counterfeiters and embezzlers, and for pri-vate night watchmen so long as their duties are confined to the protection of prop erty against thieves or the danger of fire for in no city is the regular police force large enough to give special attention to in dividual property, but with these duties their usefulness ends. When they take the place of the Sheriff's deputies, the police force, or the military, they only make things worse. They did in this city at the stockyards and South Chicago, and so at Homestead Steel Mills, and the unfortunate outcome is only too apparent. While this is true, however, everybody must regret to see the Pinkerton forces put in danger of their lives; and the violence of the strikers toward them after they had displayed a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally cannot be justified by any of the usages of civilized warfare.

# Opinion in the South.

Gehmond Dispatch.] It does not appear that the Carnegie works at Homestead have been in any danger They are fortified with high fences, electric wires, hot-water hose, etc., and manned by a considerable number of persons who hold official relations to the company and whom road travel and the opportunities afforded by boating and bathing, the making of a will it is undoubtedly true that access to the works has been denied by the old operative to all persons suspected of going there with intent to take their places. A collision was expected later on when the company attempted to introduce "scab" workmen, but was not looked for yesterday until the rumor of the coming of the Pinkertons was noised. For the present the strikers, or rather locked-out operatives, are in comrather locked-out operatives, are in com-plete and triumphant possession of the field-The situation suggests the exercise on the part of Mr. Carnegie of some of that concili-atory and philanthropic spirit which he has commended in his magazine articles. Arbi-tration may lead him out of his difficulty, but it would seem that force cannot.

# The Sheriff a Subterfuge.

Wheeling Intelligencer. Some things appear more clearly now than they did through the smoke of Homestead's unhappy fight. The managers of the Car-negie industries sent notice to the Sheriff of Allegheny county that they would require protection for their property exposed to the resentment of their late employes. The Sheriff make a little show of an effort to do his duty, and got out of the affair at an early stage. He was scarcely well out before the Pinkerton mercenaries were in, and in to the death of some of them. They did not the death of some of them. They did not spring out of the ground in quick obedience to the waving of a magician's wand. Their coming had been carefully arranged. They met in Pittsburg from points a thousand miles apart. They came armed and provisioned for assault or siege, The Carnegie people had no intention of trusting to the State to protect their property by ordinary lawful methods. They intended to call on the Sherig so as to save their points under the law in case of damage to their property and a suit for damages. Their relations with the Sheriff through the State were make-believe. The Pinkertons were the real present business end of their plan of campaign.

# Pennsylvania Strong Enough,

rrisburg Star-Independent.) First of all, the laws of Pennsylvania must be enforced, the authority of all officials nust be respected by all men, the good order of all localities maintained and property protected from mob violence at all hazards This the Government owes to the people and the people must aid the Government i its assurance, but no hired ruffians must be brought from a distance to do this unde any circumstances in any part of the Key-stone State. The people of Pennsylvania are strong enough to do these things for then selves.

# New York Evening Post.]

It does not follow that because things were foreseen at Homestead they could have been prevented. The cyclone may be discerned at a distance, but cannot be warded off. All that we can do is to take such shelter as our means and our foreknowledge may supply. It appears that the coming of "Pinkerton's men" was the immediate provocation of the rioting at Homestead. Pinkerton's men, as we have more than once pointed out, are the outward sign and evidence that the forces of law and order do not begin to work in these cases until a cerevidence that the forces of law and order do not begin to work in these cases until a certain amount of mischief has been done, arze enough to bring terror upon the whole community. Before public opinion has reached this stage the particular property which is the subject of controversy may be destroyed, so far as it is destructible. Nobody can be prevented from guarding his own property, either by supplementing the public force which is bound to guard all

A Bit of Mediævalism Boston Globe.]

It was a realistic bit of mediævalism, no loubt, to transform a great hive of industry into a frowning fortress, and to summon, as any lordly Baron in the olden time might have done, a band of mercenaries to its de fense. But, in view of all that happened in one memorable day and night at Ho one memorable day and night at Homestead, in Pennsylvania, was this deliberate revival of methods known to the middle ages really worth while? All that has happened at the Carnegie works might easily have been avoided, and that too, without the slightest sacrifice of official dignity or even a single prerogative assumed by the masters. The dispute between employers and employed ought, of course, to have been settled long ago, on a basis hononable to both parties to the controversy. But, assuming that disagreement and a "lock-out" was inevitable, there seems no warrant or excuse whatever there seems no warrant or excuse whatever for a course of proceedings that stigmatized every workingman in the town as a danger-ous outlaw, and that made the whole estab-lishment a walled iortification, designed to be guarded by a battalion of paid men, armed with rifles.

## Sought, Not Shunned a Conflict.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. 1 The general public cannot be expected to igate the merits of the rate of compensation proposed, \$23 per ton. Whether fair or unfair the unseemly haste to close the loor on negotiation cannot be too severely ondemned. The public generally will hold that Frick sought, rather than shunned, a conflict. No one can foresee the results of this outbreak. The Sheriff applied to the Governor of the State, who was loth to take a hand in the fight, and Congress proposes to investigate the matter, which was to be expected, as a matter of course. The free-trade Democracy hopes to extract comfort from the affair, and it certainly does look as if Carnezie was trying to prove himself a second Burchard, except that he gets in his work at the opening instead of the close of the campaign, a distinction with a very great difference. The people will find out the facts in the case, and no harm is likely to come to the Republican party, provided only there is no attempt to gloss over, ex-plain away or pervert the facts in the case. expected, as a matter of course. The free

## Legal and Moral Responsibility.

It will be difficult to fix the actual or moral responsibility for all that has been done. Already it is a mooted question who began the shooting yesterday morning. But the Pinkertons were deputized as sheriffs and have the law on their side, leaving from 3,000 to 5,000 residents of Homestead to answer for murder and being accessories before and after the fact. Every man in the mob—every woman, too, for that matter—is liable to prosecution in the courts on the above charge. So much for the actual responsibility. The moral responsibility is a much more delicate matter. Some of the men concerned in the riots were worthless, ignorant and basely disposed. Some of them were merely carried away by the excitement. There can be no question about the right of the Carnegie Company to carry on its business as it sees fit. The men had a clear right to refuse to work for the wages clear right to refuse to work for the wages offered. But having refused the wages prooffered. But having refused the wages proposed they had no legal or moral right to interfere with anyone who was willing to take the wages refused by them. Of course, hundreds of these men own homes in Homestead and going elsewhere to seek employment means loss to them. That gave them no right to interfere with any other citizen and they are clearly blamable in that much.

## Carnegie Will Ultimately Win.

St. Louis Republic.] The Carnegie Steel Company Limited, deiberately and probably intentionally provoked a breach of the peace by sending the armed Pinkerton's to Homestead. According to their own published statement they had appealed to the Sheriff of Allegheny county for protection, and he was acting upon their appeal. Beyond doubt, had the Sheriff found himself unable to protect bem in their legal rights with the posse at his command, he would have sought such other aid as is provided for in emergencies by the laws of Pennsylvania. Without wait-ing for him to act in the regular and lawful way, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, sought to steal a march on their employes way, the cartegies over the sought to steal a march on their employes by sending down a body of private mercenaries to take possession of the works at night and from behind the stockade of Fort Frick overawe their discharged workingmen by a display of armed force. Ultimately, of course, Carnegie will win. He has the law on his side, and behind the law is the resistless power of the State. If the Homestead workingmen do not surrender and accept his terms they must give place to strangers imported for the purpose who are willing to take what they can get.

# The Governor and Sheriff.

Baltimore American.] The fearful responsibility for the loss of life and the mutilation of many persons, as well as the spirit of lawlessness engendered, which will be potential for many a day in the industrial centers of Western Pennsylvania, must rest primarily upon the Sheriff of Allegheny county, and ultimately upon the Governor of the State. Both were aware of the preparations on each side for a pro-tracted struggle. The details were pub-lished in the newspapers of the country with great particularity for days beforenand, and both the Sheriff and the Governor were both the Sheriff and the Governor were asked to interpose, with a view to settling the dispute. The Governor betook himself to a watering place, where he could follow the course of events at long range, and the Sheriff went to Homestead with a ridioulously inadequate force to quiet the warring fractions.

# Too Late for Argument.

Washington Post.] But it seems too late, now, to argue as to the insufficiency of the cause. The ghastly result is before us. The overt act has been committed, and the curtain has been raised ipon the drams. The owners of the H stead mills demand the protection of the local, or failing them, of the State authorities in securing access to and egress from the mills. They demand, in fact, the lifting of the embargo upon commerce and society which has been laid by the striking workmen. They insist that Homestead shall be restored to the position of other American towns, and that they, as owners of the mills at that point, shall be sustained in the enjoyment and administration of their property. We do not see how the authorities can refuse to respond to these demands unless they propose to connive at anarchy, nor is there much room for hope, if the workmen adhere to their present attitude, that a solution will be reached save at an appalling cost of human life. Altogether, it is one of the most serious controversies ever precipof the embargo upon commerce and society the most serious controversies ever precipitated in America, the end of which no man may now forecast.

# Can Take Care of Himself.

Boston Globe.)
That foreboding gentleman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, foresees all sorts of trouble for Mr. Gladstone if he comes into office on the question of an Irish tariff. There is no oc-casion for worry. The "grand old man" will be abundantly able to take care of all the issues that may claim his thought and

#### THEY FOUND THE TORPEDO. It Was Lost During a Test and Caused the

Finder Some Alarm,

New York, July 8 .- E. M. Bliss & Co. have a torpedo station at the foot of Sixty-sixth street, South Brooklyn. They conducted several experiments last Tuesday afternoon, during which a fish-shaped self-acting torpedo about ten feet in length got adrift. A earch for it was made, but no trace of it could be found. It was not charged, and its loss caused very little anxiety. Since then, however, Bliss & Co. have kept a close watch for the missing torpedo, but until yesterday morning they heard nothing of it. One of the infantry men stationed at Liberty Island, while walking along the

parapets yesterday morning, saw something floating near the shore that looked like a monster fish. He hurried to the barracks and summoned his companions. They all rushed to the beach and pulled the object rushed to the beach and pulled the object ashore.

When the men discovered that it was a torpedo they rushed away in alarm. No one was willing to go near it until Lieuienant Beckert arrived. He critically examined the toroedo, saw the trade-mark of Bliss & Co., and at once concluded that it had been lost during some experimental tests. He give instructions for its safe removal out of

harm's way.

Lieutenant Beckert came to this city and notified Bliss & Co. that their property been found and they recovered it labyr. How About Tortoise and Hare!

norning and Harrison never got there until in the afternoon. It is among the tradi-

s that the

Cleveland was nominated at

in the afternoon. It is among

A LOOK AROUND.

A RATHER sharp coincidence fell to the lot of a prominent Pittsburger recently. As he was standing at a corner waiting for a car, a neatly dressed, quiet little lady handed him a folded half sheet which had on it a picture of a grand stand and a race track and the words,"At the Races." She stepped forward after giving him the paper and seemed dazed to find herself almost under the front of a swiftly moving car. She stood motionless and speechless until the man she had just lef; sprang forward and lifted her out of the way, undo ubtedly saving her paper in his hand and he turned it over. It sentence which met his eye in large type

ONE man can do a great deal for a comnunity if he will but try. For instance, here is a gentleman in this city who years ago began interesting Eastern capitalists in local improvements of real estate and in mortgages. In the course of 20 years he has brought here \$10,000,000 of New York capital from two great financial institutions alone.

This money has been used for the advancement of individual projects, but it has proven for the general welfare of the city. If some of the other merchants, manufactur ers and financiers would give a little mor attention to booming the city it would pay them and others as well.

THE ladies say that there is a feverish propensity to buy much to wear this season. The dressmakers and drygoods stores are busy and trade of this sort is reported to be

THERE is a general helief that the long. drawn-out wrangle over the appointment of George Miller to the Revenue Collectorship will be settled on Tuesday next in the Sen

THE editorials in some of the Western papers on the Homestead affair read as if hey had been written with a Roman candle

WHAT has become of Harrison and

THERE is a man who prowls about the streets with a decorated sickle under his arm and a general air of being muddled. His sickle is wrapped in gay rags and about the point are fastened scraps of gaudy riboons, a small toy rooster and a cigar stump. At times the man talks reasonably and at others he is incoherent and vituperative. He seems to be attracted in some dazed way to the Court House, where he appears frequently and in a great hurry to get nowhere in particular. Then there is the ragged man, with a plan of city lots on his face and neck, who stalks about from morning to night, muttering as he smokes a short clay pipe. He has a mat of gray, curly hair, and for many months every day he leaned against a post across the street from the Duquesne Club and watched the members com utes for John McKee-absent.

# THE stereotyper is apt to get a cast in

IT was said on the streets last night that Ben Butler would be employed as counsel by the Homestead Amalgamated leaders. It is doubtful if the General is strong enoug to come here to take hold of things with his old-time vim.

# SMORELESS POWDER FOUND.

Californian Has at Last Invented the Much-Coveted Product. PHILADELPHIA, July 8.-What the older European Monarchies have struggled for in vain, what the German scientist has been unable to render practicable, what Russia has spent 45,000,000 roubles for and given up as a bad job, appears to have been accomplished by Americans, and the long-looked for smokeless gunpowder in its perfected state is now a matter of fact.

This information was given by Charles J. Bandmann, of San Francisco. Mr. Bandmann arrived at the Continental Hotel very Bandmann, of San Francisco. Mr. Band mann arrived at the Continental Hotel yes terday, en route for Washington, where he proposes laying the results of his discovery before the Ordnance Department. Indi-vidual members of the department have made unofficial experiments with the pow-der, and have advised the inventor to piace the force the department, and it is at their

der, and have authorized and it is at their suggestion that he is on his present journey.

"The results obtained," said Mr. Bandmann, "warrant the claim that none of the foreign powders can equal it in the perfectness of the work. All the powders so far manufactured or invented have some very serious delect that militates against them. All the so-called smokeless powders give off smoke—they call it vapor, but it is smoke. This is because they all have a mitroglycerine base, and it is well known to scientists that it is impossible to eradicate entirely the flash and smoke of that product."

"All our tests," he continued, "have been made with rifles, our idea being that after making it perfect for the highest class of work it could easily be adopted to ordnance or shot gun uses. We have fired as high as 100 shots in succession, and the barrels have remained as clean at the end as when we began. It is also far more powerful than the finest black powder. A charge of 18 grains of our powder will carry with greater celerity and further than 70 grains of any other. It is also impervious to water or dampness."

# INTERNATIONAL INNINGS.

MRS. HARRISON rested well last night, and seems in good spirits and improving to SECRETARY FOSTER is the only man in

the nation's diplomatic history who has held

PARIS has a new sensation in the Princess Salabou, a small savage brought from Cen-tral Africa by Lieutenant Mizon. POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER,

ccompanied by several members of his

family, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Augusta Victoria. THE Marquis de Mores has won a suit against his father, the Duc de Vallombrosa who had agreed at the time of the son's mar riage to pay his debts and who proposed to

reimburse himself out of the Marquis' allow-

"Woman of the Twentieth Century" is a son of the Academist Jules Simon. The younger Simon is preparing a huge work on hygiene and promises to become quite as celebrated s his father. GUSTAVE F. GRUENER, who has been a

ntor in German and literature at Yale, has en appointed a professor. He is a Nev Haven boy, is not yet 30 years of age, and hus is one of the youngest men who has ever received this honor. LORD TENNYSON, who has returned in

excellent health to the Isle of Wight, after

its enjoyable cruise in Colonel Crozier's

vacht across the channel, leaves Farringford

ouse, Freshwater, for Aldworth, near Haselmere, next week. According to the Poet Laureate's usual custom, he will stay at Backdown for the summer months. TRUXON BEALE, American Minister to Persia, who is now home on leave of absence, has secured for the State Department several plaster casts of the cuneiform inscriptions at Persopolis, and it is expected they will reach the United States before

milar ones are received in England, although British scientists have been eagerly eeking them. HONORS are coming fast to the little Crown Prince of Germany. The Queen Regent of the Netherlands, who recently visiced Berlin, has conferred the Order o the Lion upon him. As he has become a ieutenant in the army, the other crowned eads of Europe will soon follow the exampie of the Queen Regent and place their coveted decorations upon the young man's

# A Good Campaign Card.

breast.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Let the house pass that free silver bill at ened to veto it, and thus a grand boom will be given to the Republican ticket.

# The trouble with the People's party seem

The trouble with the People's party seems to be that it has nominated the wrong man on the wrong platform. Otherwise this aggregation is doing as well as could be expected.

# CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-An express engine consumes ten gallons of water per mile. -Constantinople is the most drunker

city in the world. -The coffee palaces of Melbourne are the inest in the world.

-American factories produce 35,000 atches every week. -The new fourth-class at West Point

will contain 206 members. -Every square mile of the sea contains 120,000 000 fish of various kinds. -The cost of a one-man sea-diving ap-

paratus for a depth of 200 feet is \$575. -A Hebrew soap manufactory has recently been established near Jerusalem -Some of the African tribes pull their fingers till the joints crack as a form of salu--Pupils in the schools of Japan are

taken out rabbit hunting one day in ever--The only Arabic newspaper published in America is the Kaubab American, printed n New York City. -At Quito, the only city in the world on .

the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at 6 o'clock the year round. -The smallest newspaper in the world is Et Telegram, published in Guadalajara, Mexico. It is four inches square.

-In all England there are only se-

school boards which do not provide for ligious instruction by the teacher. -The smallest known insect, the etera tomas punamil, a parasite of the ichneuman, is about one-nineteenth of an inch in length. -Lately there were 81 child candidates for admission to the Asylum for the Deat and Dumb, London, of whom 25 were elected. -A ton of steel made up into hair springs when in watches is worth more than 12%

-Sweden ranks first in the number of vomen graduates in medicine, philology and jurisprudence in proportion to her popula-

times the value of the same weight in pure

-The celebrated "Emperor's Goblet," in the possession of the municipality of O-nabruck, has been sold to Baron Rothschild, of Franktort, for £50,000. -The largest schooner in the last published Government list is the Golden Age,

1.763 tons, built at Abbott's Bridge, O., in 1883, and hailing from Sandusky. -A London street preacher, recently arrested, proved to be the pal of pickpockets. He drew a crowd and prayed while his ac complices preyed upon the crowd. -An Ohio inventor has patented a collar in which the end buttonholes are placed in tabs of thinner material, thereby avoiding the troble of buttoning a stiff band.

-A converted Chinaman who promised to allow rice for a while to any mother who would spare a child who would otherwise be destroyed, had at one time as many as 500 -The concession granted by the Danish

Copenhagen is for 80 years, the Government, however, reserving the right of taking it as the end of 25 years. -The rose crops in Bulgaria and France have been so severely damaged by hoar frosts and cold rains that there is scarcely enough to supply the demands of the pomade manufacturers.

Government for working the free port of

cago is a book-shaped block, 12 stories high, to be known as the Mercantile Register. "This book will have steel bindings with -A new combination washer and nut lock for railroad use has recently proved itself very useful. The nut can be released and tightened up with the greatest ease, and the washer can be rinsed frequently.

-The latest architectural novelty in Chi-

-An Indianapolis man has invented a process for "aging" violins. He claims that n two weeks' time he can impart to any ordinary violin all the fullness and richness of tone possessed by a Stradivarius.

-The new Boston directory for 1892, which has just been issued, containes 205,352 names, The number of new names added this year is 46,405, but this is partially off-set by the 39,593 names which have been erased. -A number of fine pearls, some of them of considerable value, were found recently in mussel shells on the shoals in White river, near Seymour, Ind. One man real-ized \$75 from his find in a few weeks.

-A curious way of attracting charity as been devised in Vienna by the opening of a sham battle of Custozza, in which the Austrian troops, commanded by Archduka Albrecht, defeated the Italians in 1863. -Berio, a European bievelist, owns the lightest bicycle in the world. The tires weigh 2 pounds 8 ounces. The rear wheel is 28 inches. The machine is geared to 68 inches. The rat trap pedals weigh only 12

-The precentage of poor to the general Hebrew population of London is 23, and rather more than half the "poor" receive recurrent charitable relief, the proportion of those thus relieved to the general Hebrer of those thus relieved to the ge population being 12.6 per cent.

-On one of the islands off the coast of Maine lives a man, now 50 years old, who was born there, and has never been off the island. He has accumulated a fortune in the grocery business and is content to live and die on the few scagirt acres. -After the Saline county (Kan.), cyclone a Saline grover missed a washing machine which was standing on the pavement just

before the storm. It was picked up the other day on the open prairie several miles from Salina in a perfect state of preserva--A couple of months ago a Philadelphia voman bought a rustic table made of the oughs of some trees from which the bark had not been removed. About two weeks ago the table began to throw out green sprouts, and now the whole table is in full bloom.

-A watch for the blind is among th newest inventions. A small peg is set in th middle of each figure. When the hour hanreaches a given hour the peg for that hou drops. The sightless owner, when he wan to know the time, finds which peg is dow

and then counts back to twelve. -A coppersmith at the Bath, Me., In Works has hammered a miniature teakett from a small copper cent. The small to kettle has a swinging handle and moval cover and nozzle, just as any teakettle h and water can be boiled in it. Robert Du-er, the maker, was eight hours on the job.

## PERT POINTERS FROM PUCK, Mr. Henpeck-I see that Gladstone

the English women have fallen out over homand woman's rights. Mrs. Henpeck (grimly)-Well, how can the any true home rule without woman's rights? Hiram Daly-Mrs. M. E. Grant im all her servants.

Biddles Kip-Doesn't that infringe the law Hiram Daly-I don't know. She probably !

they should come in free, as raw materials He was a very intelligent bird, heard; But when on this parrot the children pranks.

The remarks that he made were reported in

Weary Raggles (suddenly stopp Ooo! Lookee there! Sign says: "Help wa Le' 's run! Dusty Rhodes-You hain't go no busines fust you pick up that sign an' carry it ale I'll foller behind an' pass 'round th' hat,

Yes; Nellie was a beauty; Sprace gum and tutti frutti, 1'd often heard her say. For her had charms not any: But, when she dropped that penn She gave herself away. Stokes-A New York man went

Brooklyn one day last week and has n't l to find his way back since. Maitby-What part of Brooklyn did he g If I had 60,000,000, what would I No with that great and most enfrance. I'd take that boodle straight downtow:
To get with it some 60,000,000 more.

Stranger-Gimme a drink of \$4 w Bar tender-There you are, sir. Stranger (smacking his hps)-By Geo: Bar tender-Four dollars. "How is your wife getting on?"

"She's improving slowly. She is not w to attend to her household duties yet, but she was out shopping."